

1 **Crop response to nitrogen-phosphorus colimitation: theory, experimental evidences, mechanisms, and**
2 **models. A review**

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9 **List of figures:**

10

11 Fig. 1. Different aspects and interactions of the N-P colimitation study and how they help understanding this phenomenon.

12

13 Fig. 2. Theoretical growth response patterns as a function of nutrient supply in the case of two limiting nutrients (A and B).
14 The curves shows growth response predictions for a single limitation (green) and a multiple limitation following either the
15 law of the minimum (blue) or the multiple limitation hypothesis (orange) (Adapted from Rubio et al. 2003)

16

17 Fig.3. Typology of crop colimitation compared to single limitation in the case of two limiting nutrients (A and B). Red, blue
18 and purple colors represent crop responses for A, B, and AxB interactions, respectively (adapted from Harpole et al. 2011).

19

20 Fig. 4. Flowchart summarizing the successive steps used to classify the fertilization trials and to determine their crop
21 responses pattern (MLH/LM) and their type of colimitation. Green boxes stand for MLH response pattern, yellow boxes for
22 LM response pattern, and red boxes for cases that are not reported or not considered in this review.

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24 Fig. 5. Examples from for the reviewed studies for all the reported cases of colimitation and crop response pattern. The
25 examples shows yields for different treatments as compared to control. Each example has treatments corresponding to :
26 control, P input, N input and NxP input. The last example has 2 treatments for P input, N input and NxP inputs as the crop
27 behaved differently between low and high inputs. N and P effects are represented respectively by green and orange arrows.
28 NxP effect is represented by either blue (+ positive) or red (- negative).

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30 Fig. 6. Characteristics of the growth response pattern of crops in fertilization trials (n = 32 ; see Table 1). LM and MLH
31 stand for the law of the minimum and the multiple limitation hypothesis, respectively. N, P and NxP represent nitrogen,
32 phosphorus, and nitrogen x phosphorus interactions, respectively. The typology of colimitation is given according to

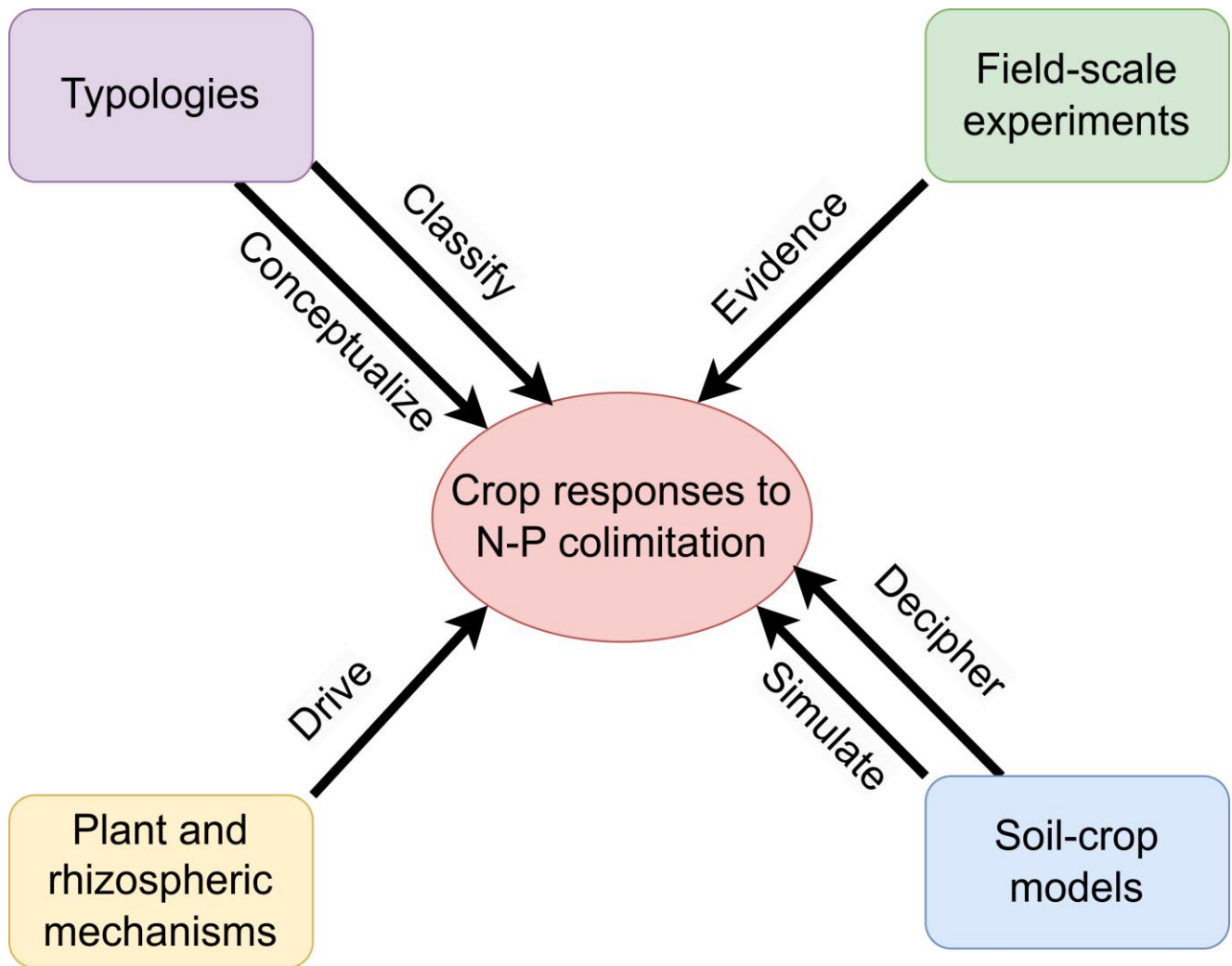
33 Harpole et al. (2011) (Fig 3). The independent super- and sub-additive colimitation (contrasting) stands for field trials
34 characterized by a super-additive colimitation at low N and P inputs and a sub-additive colimitation at high N and P inputs.

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36 Fig. 7: Schematic representation of mechanisms involved in N and P acquisition and NxP interactions in the soil-plant
37 system of a crop. Nitrogen fixation and all related processes are a specificity of legume crops, while other mechanisms are
38 common to most crops. The representation focus on trade-off and effect between nutrient (C,N,P). Blue arrows stand for
39 Carbon (C) effect (dashed) and allocation (plain), green for Nitrogen (N) and orange for Phosphorus (P). Pools of the three
40 nutrient are represented through plain boxes. Processes and organs that are involved in N and P acquisition are also
41 represented respectively with rounded dashed boxes and simple dashed boxes. H^+ and OH^- stands respectively for proton
42 and hydroxyl and APase stands for Acid Phosphatase.

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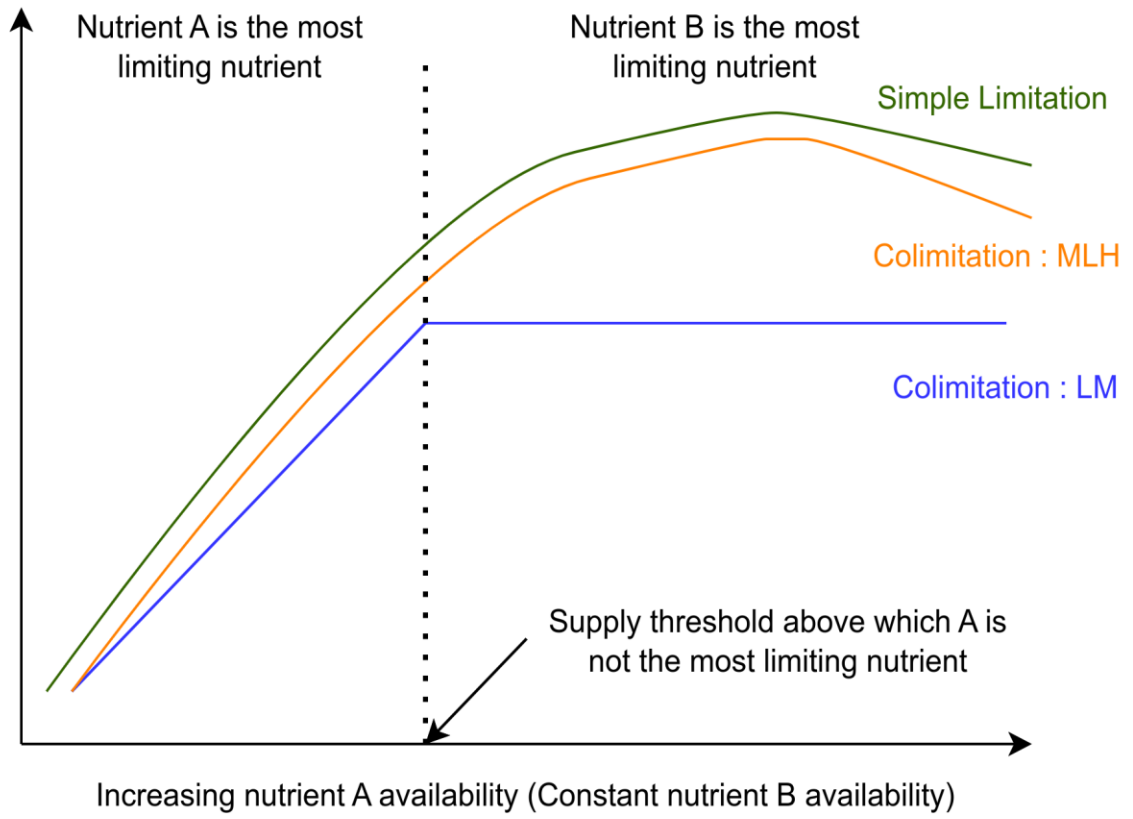


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46 **Fig. 1.**

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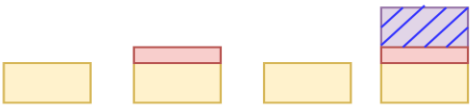




Plant growth / Yield



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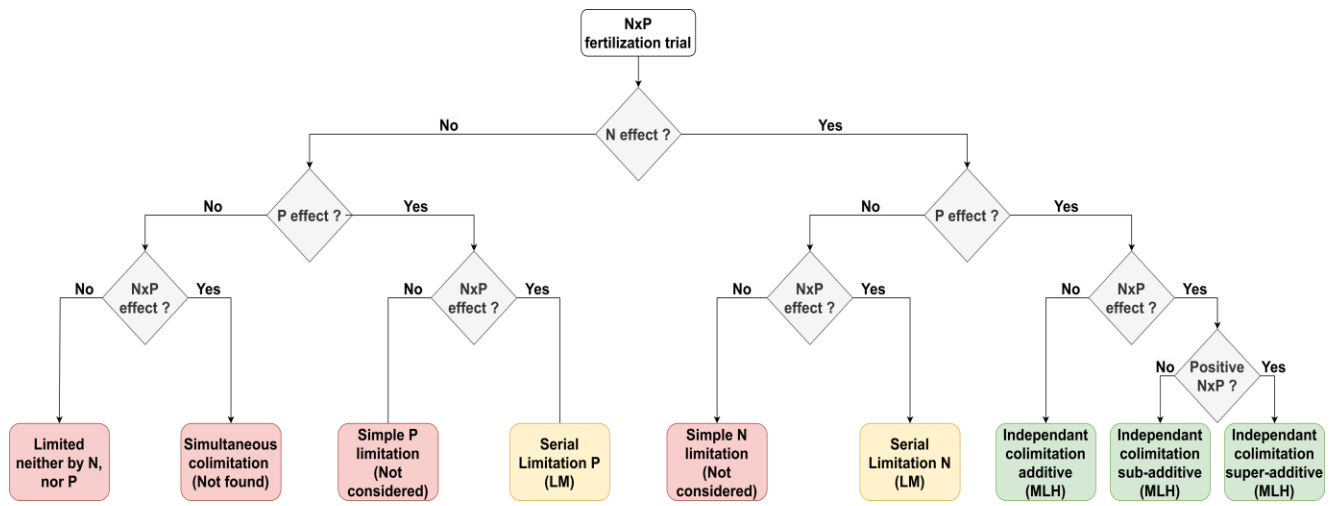
49 **Fig. 2**

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Type of limitation	Crop response
(a) Simple limitation (Only A is limiting)	<p>(a)</p>  <p>Control +A +B +AB</p>
(b) Serial limitation (Most limiting nutrient = A)	<p>(b)</p>  <p>Control +A +B +AB</p>
(c) Simultaneous colimitation	<p>(c)</p>  <p>Control +A +B +AB</p>
(d) Independent colimitation	<p>(d.1) Super-Additive</p>  <p>Control +A +B +AB</p>
	<p>(d.2) Additive</p>  <p>Control +A +B +AB</p>
	<p>(d.3) Sub-Additive</p>  <p>Control +A +B +AB</p>

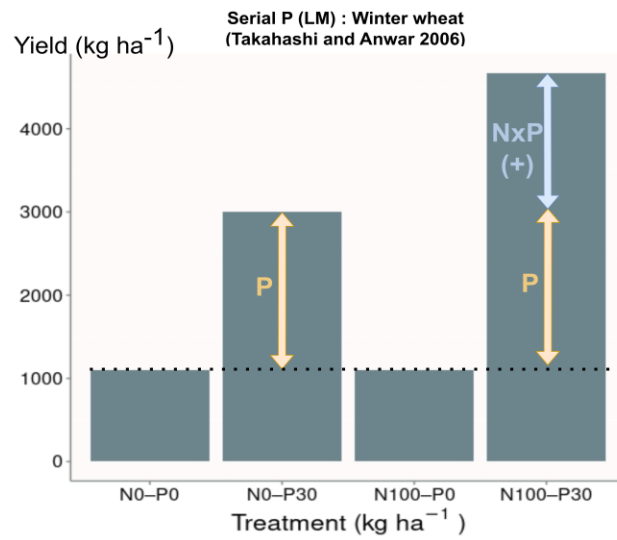
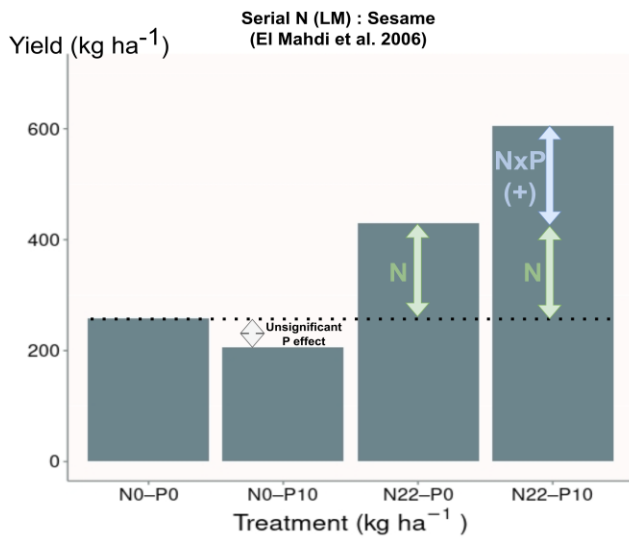
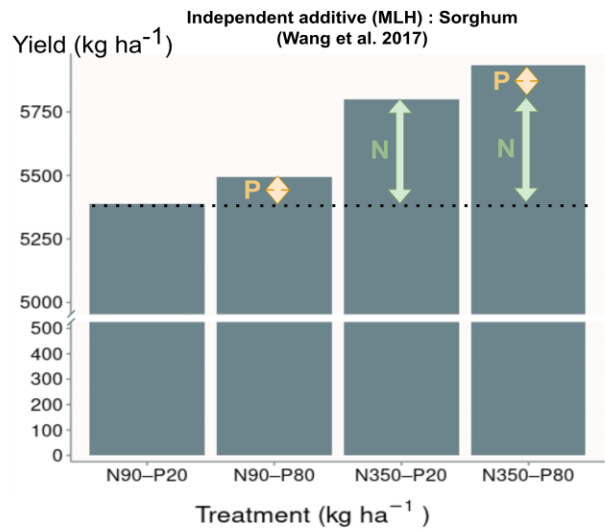
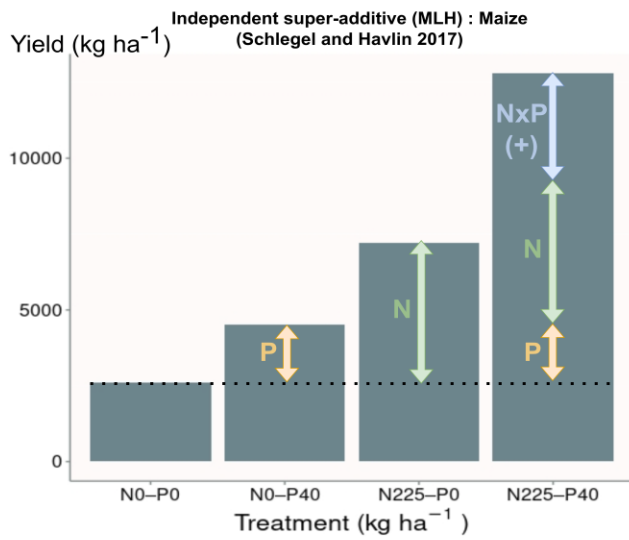
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52 Fig. 3.

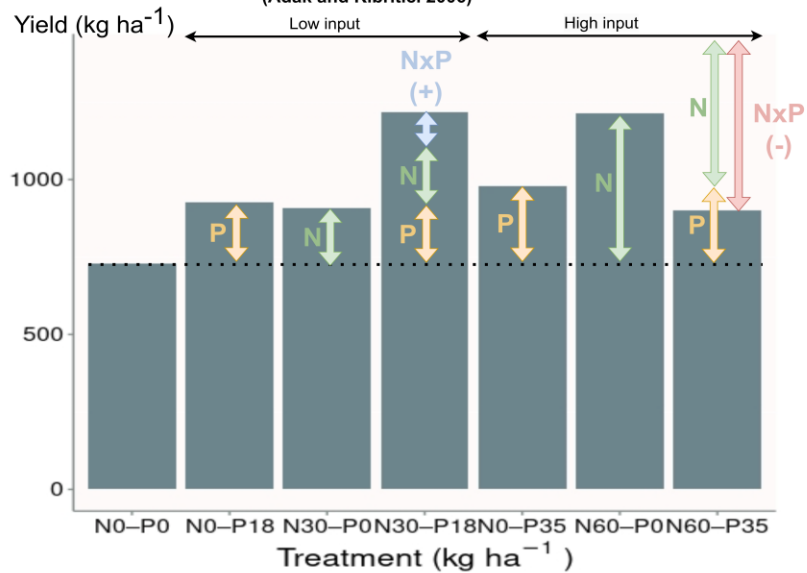


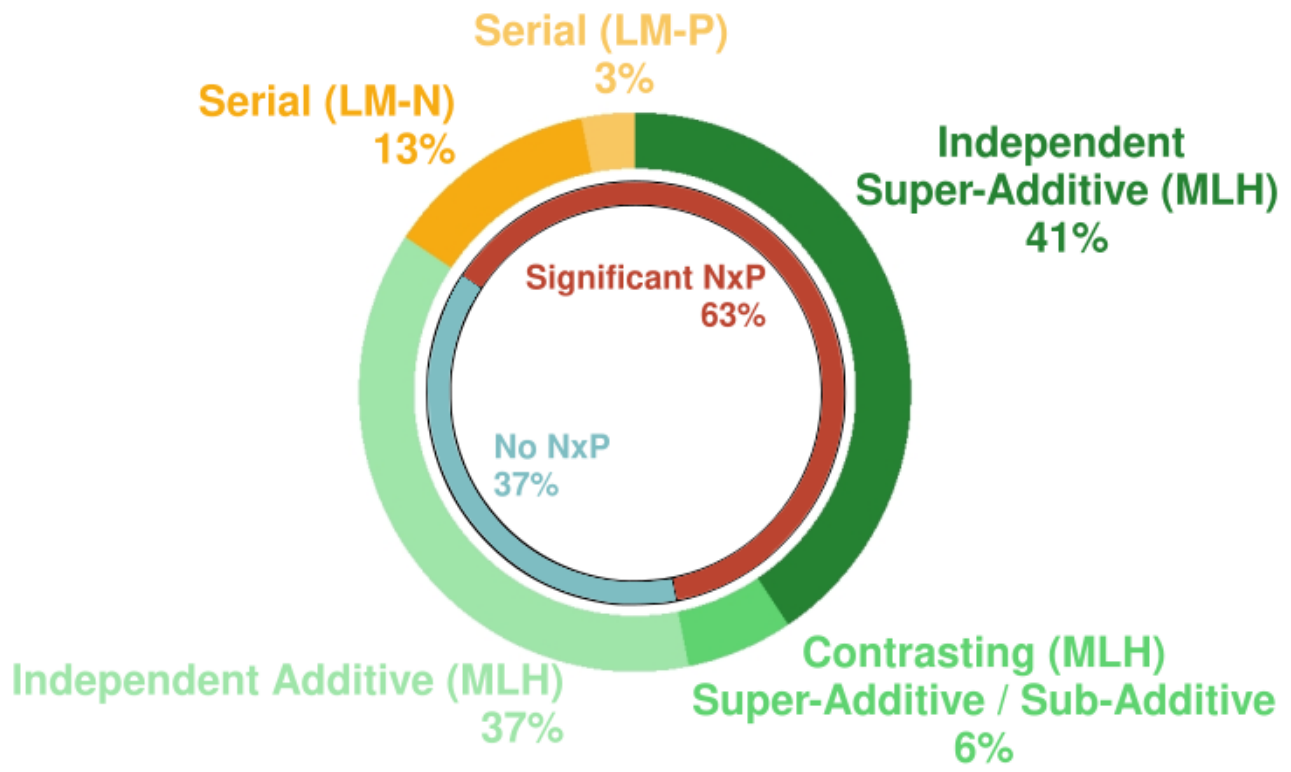
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54 Fig. 4



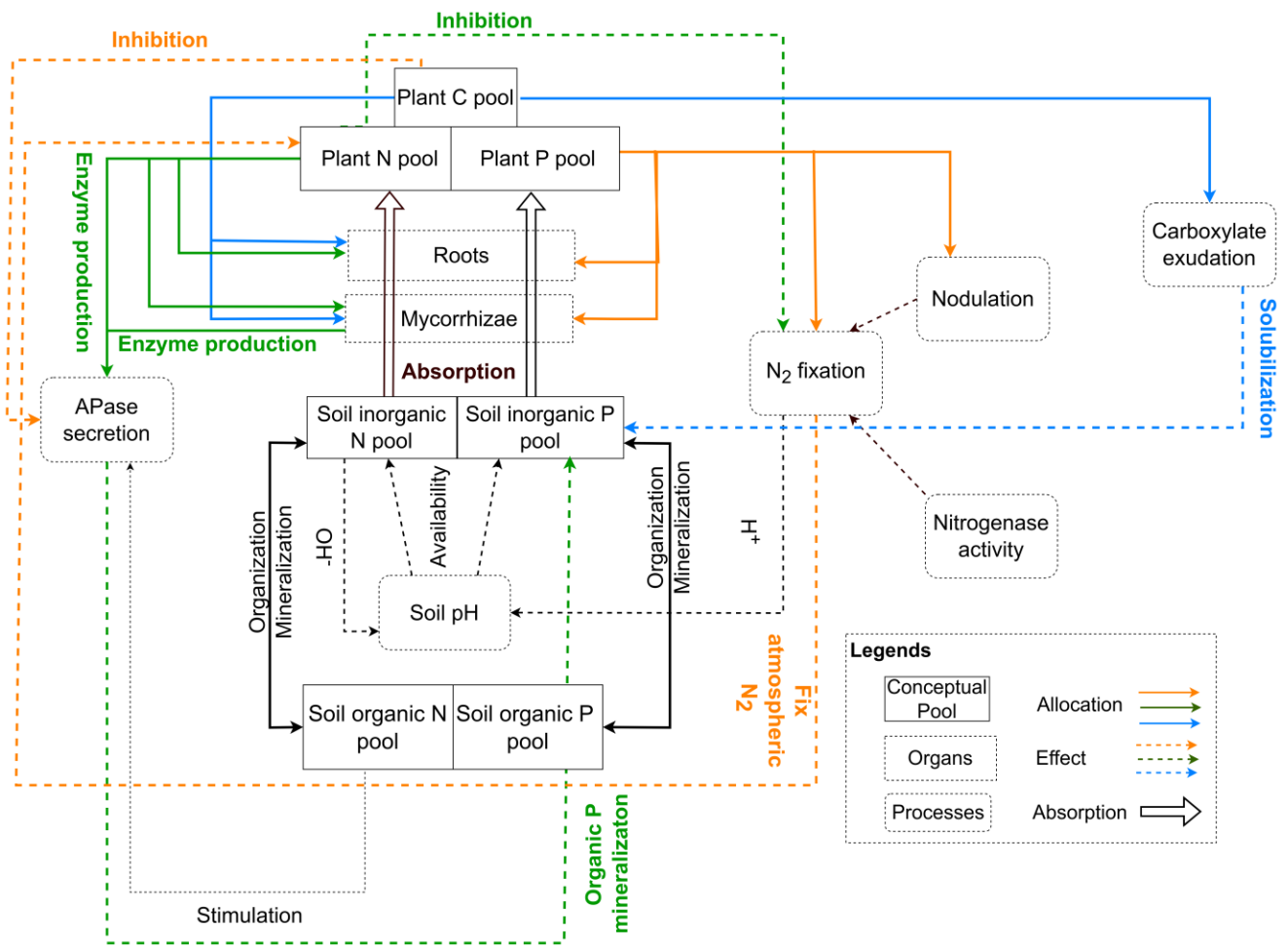
Independent Super-additive (Low Input) - Independent Sub-Additive (High Input) (MLH) : Faba bean
(Adak and Kibrیتیci 2006)





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58 **Fig.6.**

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63 **Fig. 7.**

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